

DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN WARSHIPS

derstood here. The Panther, like the battle cruiser Goeben and the cruiser Breslau, will be bought by Turkey, according to the reports here.

Military Party Dominant.

Important information received here is that the military party in Constantinople, headed by Enver Bey, is now practically dominant. If the Grand Vizier objects to the present policy of the country it is likely that he will be replaced by the militarists.

The militarists have come to the conclusion, in which they are supported and influenced by Germany, that the present is the right time to throw the full fighting force into the balance to secure the restoration of Macedonia, or at any rate the Salonica district, and also the restoration of the Aegean Islands which were taken by Greece after the Balkan war. The influx into Constantinople of German officers and men is probably greater just now than ever before.

The agency despatch quoted indicates that Germany will control the army and fleet of Turkey. The Porte apparently also calculates that if she declares war the Balkan States will quarrel among themselves. She may find, however, that the Balkan League, which was so successful against her in the first war, will be recalled into existence, in which case the Triple Entente will probably regard Turkey's intervention, although nominally against Greece only, as a declaration of war. Then the French and British fleets will support the Balkan nations in the Mediterranean.

The British, French and Russian Governments recognize the gravity of the situation. That Germany hopes to create trouble in Egypt and India by inflaming the Moslems against the British is well known by every one. Turkey doubtless has been warned by the envoys of the allied powers that in starting this campaign she will sign her own death warrant. As the Times remarked to-day:

"If Turkey deliberately provokes the entente Powers they will take the challenge and victory will mean the wiping out of the Ottoman Empire from the States of the world."

It is felt here that warlike action on the part of Turkey would give Italy no alternative but that of throwing in her lot with the allies as she has guaranteed to Greece the possession of the

Aegean Islands captured in the Balkan wars and Italy has to look to the retention of her recently won territory in Tripoli.

TURKEY GETS READY.

U. S. Envoy Asks for 200,000 Hospital Cots and Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—What looks like a forecast of trouble in Turkey is embodied in a general statement made public to-night by the American National Red Cross wherein it is announced that the society has received from Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, an appeal for a contribution of 200,000 hospital cots and substantial quantities of bandages and other surgical supplies.

In his request Mr. Morgenthau stated that it was impossible to obtain these supplies in Constantinople or in neighboring countries. This request tends to emphasize the significance of the decision of the United States announced a day or two ago to send the cruiser North Carolina to Constantinople for the relief of Americans in Turkey.

The fact that Turkey is not yet involved in the war has not served to lessen the demand for assistance to be at hand in case of trouble. The mobilization of the Turkish army has taken the breadwinners from families who are without resources or savings. Further, the Constantinople chapter of the Red Cross wants to be prepared for a famine which would bring in its train disease and possible pestilence.



BRITISH WARSHIP'S SHELLS STRIKING GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Copyright by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association by special arrangement with the Illustrated London News.

For the first time in naval history a submarine has had an encounter with a big war vessel. The submarine in this first engagement was sunk quickly after only two shots had been fired at it.

The marksmanship of the Birmingham's gunners was responsible for this easy victory. The first shell fired by the cruiser, while she was steaming at full speed, struck the periscope of the submerged submarine, which is the eyes of a vessel of this sort when it is below the surface. The submarine came to the surface to get her bearings, according to the reports, and a second shell struck the base of the conning tower and ripped off the upper structure. The submarine sank like a stone.

BRITISH MINUS ARTILLERY STOOD GERMAN'S ATTACK

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, August 29.

All reports received here bear out the stories that the British contingents in France bore the brunt of the German attacks at Mons and Cambrai and in a way bear out the editorial statements in a morning paper that the Germans made a dead set at the British troops and attempted to overwhelm them. The fact that several British regiments were decimated in various encounters lends further confirmation to the reports.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Arras, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in a despatch of Thursday's date, tells of the fighting in the vicinity of Cambrai. He says:

"Cambrai was occupied yesterday by the Germans, despite the efforts of the English. The defence of the frontier from Lille to Valenciennes was until twelve hours ago entrusted to the British, who did all in their power to halt the advance of the enemy, but conditions were unfavorable.

Cavalry at Every Point.

"The British had neither artillery nor machine guns, but they were ordered to hold Cambrai at all costs, and heaven knows they tried. The force opposed to them was one of the most highly trained and best equipped in the world. It consisted of a cavalry division supported by a battalion of infantry, with artillery and machine guns. The movements of this force have been so audacious and rapid that in four days cavalry has appeared at almost every point along the road from Lille to Cambrai.

"The British force fought desperately for three hours and was then compelled to fall back on Arras. I met them as they were retreating slowly before a body of cavalry with machine guns, which were decimating their ranks. The retirement was conducted skillfully and coolly and with the assistance of Belgian troops who came up in the nick of time.

"There is now a sufficient force to oppose any further attack on Arras and Bethune, twenty miles to the north-west, but it is not unlikely that, for strategic purposes, some portions of this northwestern territory must be abandoned.

"The people of the entire vicinity are much alarmed, and many are fleeing at every rumor of the approach of the Germans. The panic and stampede of the civilians are causing confusion and impeding the military operations."

Hard Fighting at Mons.

Writing to his brother in England, Sergt. Loftus tells of his experiences at Mons. He says:

"It came unexpectedly, at a time when we had given up any hope of seeing the Germans. Just after reveille our cavalry pickets fell back, reporting the approach of the enemy in force.

"As we lay in the trenches our artillery opened on them in fine style and soon they returned the compliment. They were a long time finding the range. After about half an hour their infantry came into view. They were in solid squares, standing out sharply against the sky line. You could not help hitting them.

"We lay in our trenches without a sound and they crept nearer and nearer. Then our officers gave the word, a sheet of flame flickered along the trenches, and a stream of bullets tore through the advancing mass. They seemed to stagger like a drunken man, suddenly hit between the eyes, and then they made a run at us. Half way across the open another volley tore through their ranks.

"By this time our artillery began dropping shells among them, and then they broke into open formation, rushing like mad toward the trenches. On

BRITISH MINUS ARTILLERY STOOD GERMAN'S ATTACK

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, August 29.

our left the Germans fell back in confusion and lay down wherever cover was available. We gave them no rest and soon they were again in flight.

Rush Follows Rush.

"Then came more furious shelling of our trenches and another mad rush across the open on our front. This time they were strongly supported by cavalry who suffered terribly, but came right up to our lines.

"We received them in the good old way, the front ranks with the bayonet, and the rear ranks keeping up an incessant fire, and after a hard tussle they retired hastily. Just as they thought themselves safe our mounted men swooped down on them, cutting right and left.

"This sort of thing went on through the whole day without bringing the Germans any nearer to shifting us.

"After the last attack, we lay down to sleep in our clothes, but before sunrise were told to abandon our position. Nobody knew why we had to, but we obeyed without a murmur. The enemy's cavalry, evidently misunderstanding our action, came down on us again in force, but our men behaved very well, and the Germans gave it up as a bad job."

The Daily Mail said editorially this morning:

"The concentration of the Germans in immense strength to crush the small British force is now an established fact. The result of the fighting which followed this concentration is not yet fully known. The latest report only brings events to Wednesday, on which date our two army corps were engaged by no fewer than five German corps and two cavalry divisions. These were stupendous odds as each individual German corps is stronger than a British corps.

Fight at Odds of 3 to 1.

"Odds of 3 to 1 can only be withstood by the superlative valor which the British have shown and good fortune, which no human courage can guarantee. Reinforcements are essential and in abundance numbers, as it is evident that the strength of the German armies has been markedly underestimated. The Germans are known to have called up every available man, and Germany is now believed to have thrown a very large part of her enormous forces in Belgium into northern France.

"To meet the need France has done all that lies in her power and has made a supreme effort at mobilizing her entire manhood. Russia cannot aid except indirectly by pressure in the east, which will be deadly for some weeks, when Great Britain alone can find more men, and find them she must.

"The Indian troops who have been sent to France will not go very far. The whole energy of the British race must be employed. The nation must arm and prepare on a colossal scale and send every man and gun that can be spared here and now to the decisive point in France."

SHELL HOLES IN SHIPS.

British Vessels Return Battered, but With Flags Flying.

By Central News of London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HARWICH, Aug. 29.—A boatman rowed the correspondent around the destroyers as they arrived in the harbor to-day. The first vessel to arrive had fourteen shell holes in her port side above the waterline, plugged with wood and clothing, but her flag, blackened, was still flying.

The men of the crew of the next ship

NORTH BEACH
Boats East 99th & 134th St.
FREE FIREWORKS TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS
Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct

MADE SHORT WORK OF THE KAISER WILHELM

British Cruiser Sank Converted Liner in Just Forty Minutes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. By The Sun's and the London Daily Mail War Service.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Aug. 29.—Lieut. R. N. Deane, who was taken prisoner of war from the British ship Gallician by the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and was rescued by the British cruiser Highflyer, which sank the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, described to-day the engagement.

"The Germans sighted the Highflyer at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday," Lieut. Deane said. "The prisoners were ordered aboard the collier Arucas, from which the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was replenishing her coal supply. The Germans told us that an English vessel was going to open fire and had given the ship an hour in which to clear."

"Owing to delay in informing the prisoners some were unable to board the collier and were left behind.

"The British cruiser opened fire at a range of about four miles. One shell passed over the deck of the collier, which was still held to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by a hawser.

"The German ship was under fire ten minutes before the Highflyer got the range. As the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was bow on to the Highflyer the latter had difficulty in finding the mark and manoeuvred to get broadside on. The cannonading lasted about forty minutes. The Kaiser Wilhelm's ship appeared to fall short. She was seen to be hit three times, and then caught fire. She was still afloat when those of us on the Arucas passed out of range of vision. The Highflyer then was standing off."

"The German vessel remained on board only her officers and gun crew and a few engineers. The rest were told to board the collier as best they could, and there was a general struggle to quit the doomed ship.

"The Captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm is reported to have given his sword, documents and a letter to his wife to his secretary, who boarded the collier. The Captain saying that he intended to blow up the ship before he would surrender."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The crews of the steamships Mubalcain, Kaipara and Nympha, which were sunk by the armed steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse prior to her destruction by the British warship Highflyer, were all landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. It is stated that these three vessels were the only ones sunk by the Wilhelm der Grosse.

MINE SINKS GERMAN.

Trawler Acting as Guardship Goes Down in Open Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily News and Leader says a German trawler, which is supposed to have been acting as a guardship, has been sunk by a mine in the open sea southeast of Langeland. A Danish crew rescued ten of the crew who were injured.

BRITISH LAY NO MINES.

Admiralty Says Neutral Vessels Cannot Blame England for Damage.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Admiralty issued a statement to-night reiterating previous declarations that up to the present it has not laid a single mine, and therefore is not responsible for any injury which neutral vessels may suffer.

BERLIN ADMITS DEFEAT.

By Central News of London.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.—The German official version of the naval battle off Heligoland has just appeared. It confirms the British report in every detail.



"Keep the Shop Busy—Telephone"

"OUR manager came to me not long ago with the news that he was going to lay off fifteen men because of lack of work," said the vice-president of a large engraving house recently. "Here's how I prevented it: I had a bookkeeper make a card record of each customer. On each card there appeared: Name; Address; Telephone Number; Name of Buyer; Date of Last Order; Details of Last Order.

"With the cards before me, I called several customers by telephone, referred to the last order, inquired if it had been satisfactory, and with this as an opening I asked for more business.

"The plan was so successful that I called in my best salesmen, carefully drilled them, and put them to work at the telephone.

"By means of this systematic telephone canvass we not only got enough business to keep all our men busy, but we had to work overtime."

If your business is not as brisk as you would like, why not turn to your telephone and "keep the shop busy?"

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

